

GUNS ON VERDI HERE  
BRING QUICK INQUIRY

Malone Makes Report to Washington About Rapid Firing on Giuseppe Verdi.

## DUE TO ANCONA'S FATE

Two lean rapid fire guns mounted on the deck of the Transatlantica Italian steamship Giuseppe Verdi, swiftest liner in the Italian service, inspired F. A. Downey, of the Italian Consulate at New York, to make an investigation of the armament and report to his superior.

The Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived yesterday morning from Genoa, Naples and Palermo, was armed, the agents of the line say, purely for defensive purposes, and they believe it will not be necessary to take off the guns, which are mounted on 17 millimeter or about three inch caliber. They were used in the Mediterranean by two ex-naval gunners who are members of the crew, and in the practice, the marks below the barrel set adrift astern. The marksmanship of the gunners was good.

The arming of the Giuseppe Verdi was reported by the Italian Consulate at New York, in which many passengers were killed by shell fire from an Austrian submarine and which might have been the fate of the Italian steamship men here, if she had been equipped with rapid fire guns. It was said that if the Giuseppe Verdi had been armed with such guns, she might have driven off the submarine, as nearly all her shots at the barrels were hits.

Collector Malone Explains.

The line denies that the ex-naval gunners were shipped especially to work the guns. He says that the gunners were sent to the ship some time ago. Collector Malone had this to say about the incident.

The steamship Adriatic of the White Star Line arrived at this port on August 29, 1914, having certain guns mounted for defensive purposes. Before granting clearance to the ship, the collector made an investigation and the facts reported to the Treasury Department. Acting under instructions from the Department, the collector permitted the ship to clear, and on September 19 the State Department issued instructions in regard to the status of armed merchant vessels for the time being.

The collector gave out a copy of the State Department's instructions referred to above in the case of the steamship Adriatic, which dismounted her guns before proceeding, although she might have retained them, out of courtesy to this country. The instructions permit the carrying of guns not to exceed six inches in caliber by merchantmen for defensive purposes only.

Guns Eleven Feet Long.

The presence of mounted guns aboard a merchantman, the instructions say, is not to be used for offensive purposes, but this may be overcome by evidence. Among the guns mounted on the Adriatic, the collector said, are indicators of the intention of the merchantman to use its armament for defensive purposes only are the lightness of the caliber of the guns, the fact that they are mounted on the same level as before the war and playing between the same ports, that she is not a very fast vessel, that none of the guns are mounted on the upper deck, and that the passengers, including women and children, that her passengers are not fitted to enter the ship, and that her cargo is not suited for use in war.

The Italian line believes that the Verdi has not violated any of the instructions outlined above. Capt. Luigi Zanoni of the Verdi said the guns had been put aboard by order of the Italian naval authorities merely to protect her and that she had been instructed to use them for defensive purposes only. It is believed that the guns are about twenty-four shells a minute.

LIKELY TO END DISPUTE.

Washington Awaits Report About Guns on Verdi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The arrival of the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi in New York has caused a stir in the naval circles here. The question of the future policy of the United States toward the armament of merchantmen. This is the question that will be raised in the case of the Verdi if the United States succeeds in fixing responsibility on the sinking of that ship, but this government's attitude is likely now to be determined in the case of the Verdi.

The Washington authorities up to a late hour tonight had not had their attention called officially to the arrival of the Verdi. Until the matter is laid before the collector Malone no action will be taken. The Washington authorities, however, are expecting that the facts will be in their possession to-morrow.

The chief concern here today is that the State Department will take up the question of the mounted guns with the Italian government, with a view to having the pieces removed. The impression is growing in Washington that the United States intends to take a stand against merchantmen carrying any guns, even for defensive purposes.

PROF. PUPIN ELECTED.

Made Head of Academy of Sciences—Prof. Raymond Honored.

Prof. Michel Idvorsky Pupin, of the Columbia University, has been elected president of the New York Academy of Sciences. The first president of this society was Samuel Nathaniel Mitchell, who was elected in 1818.

Robert Matthews Raymond, a mining engineer, has been appointed professor of mining at the Columbia University. He is a graduate of the Columbia University and has been in the mining industry for many years. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

A special luncheon in Prof. Raymond's honor will be given by the Faculty Club in the near future.

CLERGY CLUB BARS WHITE.

Socialist Refused Opportunity to Make Address.

Brook White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, will not be permitted to speak at the clubrooms of the Clergy Club at 200 Fifth Avenue next Monday, because, it is said, the members are opposed to his plan for a strike of 60,000 workmen all over the country as a protest against war.

The Congressional Ministers Club, through the Rev. Frank L. Hanson, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church, at 374 Madison Street, Brooklyn, yesterday notified the socialist pastor that they have decided to procure another hall so that he may speak to them without the disapproval of the Clergy Club.

AUSTRIA HAS THE WHIP  
HAND IN PERSIA CASE

This Country's Dragnet for Evidence Fails So Far to Show That the British Liner Was Attacked by a Submarine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The difficulties in the way of a safe handling of the Persia case seem to be increasing. Developments to-day make it look as if the United States will be dependent chiefly upon Austria for information in regard to the sinking of the British vessel which resulted in the death of American Consul McNeely.

If Austria disclaims all responsibility and denies that one of her submarines sank the Persia the United States will probably never be able to prove that the destruction of the ship was the work of an undersoon boat or to fix the responsibility for the act.

United States Consul Garrels at Alexandria reported to the State Department to-day that the affidavit which he had obtained from the survivors of the Persia contain no evidence that the liner was torpedoed beyond that incorporated in his earlier dispatches.

Evidence Meagre So Far.

This means that Consul Garrels has been unable to find any one who would make affidavit to having seen a submarine near the Persia. So far as the State Department knows the only tangible evidence that has yet been obtained is from one of the British officers of the Persia who has been quoted as saying that he was "under the impression" that he saw the water rippled by a submarine.

Even in regard to the statement of the officer who has been quoted as having seen the water rippled by a submarine, the State Department has been under the impression that he had seen the wake of a torpedo; the other that he had seen a ripple on the water, such as is made by a submarine periscope.

It is assumed at the State Department that Consul Garrels has obtained the statement of this officer, and that it is included in the batch which he described as furnishing no further evidence than was contained in his earlier dispatches.

The State Department has instructed the consulate at Alexandria and at other points on the Mediterranean to get affidavits from the British officers of the Persia. Most of the survivors of the Persia were landed at Alexandria and the administration based its strongest hopes on the evidence which would be obtained from that quarter.

Armament Problem.

It became more evident to-day that the question of armament on the Persia will figure prominently in any diplomatic exchanges which may result from that case. It was learned also that State Department officials are leaning toward the view that merchantmen should not be permitted to carry armament.

In seeking to determine the question whether such merchantmen shall be immune from attack without warning the United States is being guided partly by the possible effect which such a decision may have upon the future naval operations of this Government.

It was pointed out in an authoritative quarter that the United States in the future will have to depend to a considerable extent upon the operations of submarines in guarding its coasts. It was asserted that with a merchantman carrying a gun it would be impossible for a submarine to warn a vessel and observe the rules of search and seizure for which this government has contended.

Ambassador Penfield at Vienna cabled to-day that he had presented informally to the Vienna Foreign Office the American government's request for any information which might be of use in the investigation of the destruction of the British liner Persia. At the time of the filing of his dispatch he had received no reply.

PERSIA'S MISSING 333.

100 Known Saved, Says Official London Report.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A complete list of the survivors and missing of the Persia was given out to-day, showing a total of 333 missing and 333 still missing. Of the survivors 85 are passengers and 101 crew, and of the missing 119 passengers and 214 crew.

That Great Britain is facing a serious shortage of wheat stocks and is resorting to strenuous measures to insure a normal supply is shown by the recent government order that all wheat leaving the United States for England must carry grain amounting to at least 75 per cent. of vessels sailing from the Argentine to the United Kingdom and the promise has been made that Australian tonnage will be utilized.

According to local steamship men it will be almost impossible for Great Britain to obtain wheat from the sea and further more searching requisitioning of ships in her merchant marine and it is assumed that the British government will be required for the additional service the Government has promised.

The security of ocean tonnage has become so acute that brokers here find it impossible to make freight engagements. They simply cannot get the ships. Several big export orders have remained unfulfilled in this market because of the impossibility of making the necessary tonnage engagements.

Another feature is the delay to which shipments consigned to their destination in Government controlled bottoms are subjected. One exporter had the experience of loading a vessel two weeks ago believing that his shipment would go through without delay.

It is regarded as likely that certain cargoes of the Persia, which were loaded at Alexandria, will be sent to the United Kingdom. The German naval officer who was in charge of the Persia at the time of her sinking is believed to have been in the ship, but this government's attitude is likely now to be determined in the case of the Verdi.

Freight rate on grain remain at their high level from 40 cents to 81 cents to Liverpool. The Argentine rate on grain to Liverpool is 25 cents, as high as the price paid for the grain, while the rate on the same wheat to Mediterranean ports is said to equal the price paid for the grain. It has been estimated here that Italy is paying approximately \$2.25 a bushel for wheat.

Statistics show that there is grain enough for all of the countries of the world and place the South American grain production at from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels, while North America has approximately the same amount for export.

There is no shortage of grain, but there is an acute shortage of merchant bottoms to carry it to foreign countries.

PROVIDENCE BROKER AND \$500,000 GONE.

Claim Model Business Man's Clients Were Induced to Sign Over Stock.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 6.—The total of the embezzlements as a stock broker, Albert P. Miller, Jr., is now placed at nearly half a million dollars.

Justice Shearn criticized recent appointments to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

It is a question, he said, "if we are not overloading the Appellate end of the bench. There is great waste of time in the present numerous appeals to that bench and in the method of thrashing out the cases by discretionary matter. Trial Judges are becoming merely referees who certify to the record before the cases go to the Appellate Court. It should not be so. These numerous instances of execution? Instead of stays by the mere filing of a bond we should have the litigant go before a Judge and satisfy him that there are grounds for an appeal."

Judge Edward Finch criticized the judges who leave the bench to enter politics.

He opposed to any Judge leaving the bench to take a partisan office. The highest ambition of a Judge should be to stay on the bench or to retire to private practice when his service is ended.

## EITHER BIG NAVY OR FOREIGN BULLYING

John Sharp Williams Says Congress Must Choose Which Road to Travel.

## FEARS A FOE AFTER WAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator John Sharp Williams, Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a spirited speech in the Senate this afternoon in which he predicted trouble for the United States after the European war unless immediate steps are taken to enlarge the navy.

He called on Congress to authorize a navy that could compel obedience to demands which the United States will have to make following the war.

"You frequently hear men say that all Europe will be exhausted at the end of the war and that no country will be aggressive and none will be seeking trouble," Senator Williams said. "Do you know when a nation must seek trouble absolutely—must seek it in self-defense? It is when it has an autocratic government with millions of men under arms, who the moment they are disbanded must go back to civil life."

"Do not talk about exhaustion. Here is a little republic, the United States—Bulgaria. It went through two wars which tested every fibre of the Bulgarian courage and which tested every fibre of the Bulgarian resources. It came out of the third war with 500,000 well equipped men in the field. The Kaiser himself has not been able to guard his borders as far as a soldier goes."

Victor to Be Dreaded.

"What you have got to dread is aggression from victors. The great Napoleon found that there was a period in his career when he could not stop. He had either to advance or go further, and into that position is going to find the same thing."

Senator Williams interrupted Mr. Williams with an inquiry: "Does the Senator really believe we are going to be attacked at the close of this war by some European Government out of a pure spirit of conquest?"

"I do not," replied Mr. Williams. "But what is the reason?" persisted Senator Horace Q. Gorman. "The Senator is going to the mind of the Senator that we must anticipate attack from some Government of Europe?"

He will tell the Senator that we are not anticipating an attack in the first place. I am anticipating a bullying first and a war later on. The American people will not consent to be bullied. Now I will tell the Senator why I anticipate bullying."

"In November the Senator said Mr. Williams with great deliberation. 'I am not anticipating an attack in the first place. I am anticipating a bullying first and a war later on. The American people will not consent to be bullied. Now I will tell the Senator why I anticipate bullying.'"

"A great power in Europe to-day believes that we have virtually made ourselves allies of the other belligerents. We have raised some very delicate questions of our own policy. We have gone to the limit. We have gone far enough to demand apologies and satisfaction for the sudden, unwarranted, high seas seizure of our women and children upon unarmed merchant vessels. There will be plenty to quarrel about."

"Just in the inverse proportion to the naval power that we have back of us will be the height of that foreign power's conversation with us. Unless we are prepared to meet the challenge of the sea and thereby spread a wave of caution in the minds of naval and military bureaucracy or have at least a navy big enough to make them doubt as to whether they can control the lines of ocean transportation, then will come the bullying."

The Senator said that the United States had been bullied by both sides in the European war and that the President had been patiently tried to the contrary. He declared it would be better if Congress had not met at this time.

"If the management of our diplomatic affairs would have been more wisely handled if left to the long, deep and tender vision of the President rather than to the fiery ardor of the Legislature, the situation would be better if Congress had not met at this time."

Senator Williams concluded with the statement that the time would come when the subject of the Constitution would have to be settled. He said the losses of cotton and merchandise could wait on adjustment in money markets, but that the lives of the children of the women and children, if persisted in, would have to be settled outside of the slow agencies of diplomacy.

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It Affects My Batting Eye, Is the Way Antia Quote Him.

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## WILSON MUST BARE SECRETS OF MEXICO

Continued from First Page.

calls for information as to whether there is a Government in Mexico, as to its ability to maintain order and as to the guarantees which have been given for the protection of American life and property and for religious freedom.

It also calls for all the correspondence that passed between the State Department and the Brazilian Minister, who represented the United States in Mexico, for the reports of all consular officers and for a complete history of the occupation and evacuation of Vera Cruz.

MEXICAN MINES OPEN.

American Companies Send Men Back to Reopen Plants.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 6.—Mining men are going back to Mexico rapidly. The American Smelting and Refining Company is sending men down daily. Six foreign left today for Mapimi. The Chihuahua Mining Company opens to-morrow. The Potosi Mining Company, in the Santa Eulalia district, will reopen in a few days. A special train for the Cusi Mining Company will go down to-morrow. The Potosi company, at Mapimi, will start down with a special train in a day or two, as will the Mines Company of America. The Joseph S. Qualey Company, with properties at La Cienega and Yagui, will also resume shortly.

Thyphus figures in Mexico city and suburbs were wired to the Mexican consulate in El Paso today as follows: "Official records in the city of Mexico and suburbs show a total number of typhus cases in December of 3,241. Total deaths in the city proper were 305. With the same ratio for the suburbs an estimated total of about 500 deaths for the city and suburbs would result."

In November the total number of cases was 2,195, with 400 deaths. The death rate is about 5 per cent. in hospitals, against 20 per cent. in private houses.

There was great surprise here at the public health authorities of the State Department at Washington that there were over 25,000 cases of typhus in Mexico city. This is absolutely without foundation.

NEW STRIKES ALARM THE STEEL COMPANIES

Labor Situation Is Critical in Shenango and Mahoning Valleys, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—Following the inauguration of strikes at the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, the Standard Steel Car Company, New Castle, and the United States Steel Pipe and Foundry Company, Scottsdale, 600 employees of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Youngstown, quit work to-day.

In the Shenango and Mahoning valleys the labor situation is rapidly reaching a critical stage. Reports are coming from all industrial sections of the two valleys that, fearful of the growing unrest, mills and furnaces are preparing to increase wages.

The Sharon Steel Hoop Company at Sharon announced an increase to-day. A general strike in the steel and iron industry in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys would result in the idleness of not less than 50,000 men.

NO N. Y. POSTMASTER YET.

Senator O'Gorman Says Wilson Must Make Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Notwithstanding the confident assertion in official circles that a candidate for the office of New York would be named early in December there is no evidence now of a nomination for that office.

When asked to-day about the matter Senator O'Gorman replied that he had suggested two or three names to the Postmaster-General any one of which would be satisfactory to him and that he was now waiting for the President to make the nomination.

GOV. McCALL INAUGURATED.

He Urges Convention to Revise Bay State Constitution.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, successful Republican candidates at the last election, were inaugurated to-day. The ceremony marked the end of five years of Democratic administration in the State.

Gov. McCall urged in his inaugural address the need of a convention to revise the Massachusetts Constitution. It is a doubtful, he said, if any period in history of equal length can be found more characterized by social and industrial changes than the last century, and that the members of the present constitutional convention have been chosen to meet the needs of the present and the future.

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## CANAL FORT PLANS STOLEN, HE SAYS

Newcomb Carlton Asserts Foreign Born "Non-Com" Took Them Abroad.

## WOMEN'S AID IN DEFENCE

The speaker then told the story of the officer in the story, a man who had, he said, worked for three years in Panama on the fortifications and on the plans. Some time after the outbreak of the European war this non-commissioned officer, who was of foreign birth, bought his discharge and left to serve in his native country. He took with him a complete set of plans of the canal defences.

Mr. Carlton asserted that New York's leadership in the fight for preparedness is a harmful factor because of the distrust felt toward this city in other parts of the country.

"Down South and out West, where I have been travelling," he said, "they haven't much faith in this town. A defence society started in New York" they say, "Oh, well, that is controlled by the bankers and munition makers. The women have their work out for them in raising the West and South to the necessity of preparedness. The women must break down the insular clannishness of those States out there. I fear they cannot depend on the men for patriotic aid. Men are too much absorbed in business."

Mr. Carlton also cited another incident in support of his theory of the danger of the foreign born element for preparedness.

"At a certain school of this city," he said, "I was told that the sentiment of the young men attending was absolutely against preparedness. These young immigrants wouldn't fight," said the teacher. They came to this country to escape war, and they wouldn't stand for it here."

SWANN TO RETURN \$500.

That Is If He Finds Accused Man Gave It for Campaign.

District Attorney Swann, who is said to have received a campaign contribution of \$500 from Frank T. Thompson, is held under \$500 bail for a series of swindling bar bank games, announced yesterday that if it was shown that the defendant had given the money to the person who gave the money he would return it to him immediately. He added that the charge against Thompson would be vigorously prosecuted.

Thompson is accused of having been the head of a dozen men who made a business of betting on the outcome of city men who lost much money at faro. He is said to have fitted up luxurious houses on the upper West Side, where the players were taken to meet men posing as Astor, Vanderbilt, Tates and others who were said to be regular patrons.

When arrested Thompson is said to have declared that Judge Swann was his friend and that he had contributed to his campaign. Thompson denied yesterday that he had contributed to the fund.

The trial of Thompson and his three friends now under arrest will be started within two weeks.

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